

HOW RED CROSS SEAL ORIGINATED

55,000,000 Stamps Sold in 1914 in Fight Against Tuberculosis in United States.

HELPERS CIRCLE HAS SALE

Stickers May Be Procured in Numbers of Down Town Stores and Each Sale Helps.

Nearly \$2,500,000 has been raised by Red Cross Christmas Seals in the last seven years, and yet many people who will buy these holiday stickers at this eight annual sale do not know how the charity stamp idea originated.

It was war that brought forth the charity stamp—our Civil war of '61 to '65. Some of our grandmothers first played "postoffice" with stickers similar to Red Cross Seals "way back in 1862, when they conceived the idea of selling stamps at fairs for the benefit of the relief funds for the soldiers' hospitals in Brooklyn, Boston and elsewhere. Nearly \$1,000,000 was raised in this way before 1865. After the war this method of raising money was discontinued in this country for a generation, although it found vogue in Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Sweden and other European countries. There are now several thousands of different types of charity stamps used in all parts of the world, as many of 40 being used in Austria for children's hospitals alone.

First Used in Norway.

Stamps or seals were first used to get money for the anti-tuberculosis crusade in Norway and Sweden in 1904. To Jacob Rille, the well known social worker of New York, and to Miss Emily P. Bissell, the energetic secretary of the Delaware Red Cross, jointly belong the honor of originating our American Red Cross Christmas seal. In 1907 Mr. Rille's interest was aroused by the receipt of a Christmas tuberculosis stamp on a letter from Norway. He published an article about this queer looking stamp in the Outlook and suggested some possible uses for it in this country. Miss Bissell at once saw an opportunity here and prepared a stamp, from the sale of which her society realized \$3,000 for tuberculosis work. So impressed was she with this success that she induced the American Red Cross to take up the sale in 1908 on a national basis. With very little organization and with hardly any attempt at careful advertising the sale that year brought in over \$125,000 for anti-tuberculosis work in various parts of the United States. In 1909, with more thorough organization, the sale was increased to \$230,000, in 1910 to nearly \$310,000, in 1911 to over \$330,000 and in 1912 to over \$400,000. In 1913 the sale was increased to nearly \$450,000, and last year, in spite of war and hard times, 22 per cent more, or \$550,000 seals were sold, totaling \$550,000 for the anti-tuberculosis work. The "Helpers' circle of King's Daughters has charge of the sale of seals in this city and has placed them in many of the down town stores where they may be procured. The circle has as its special work in the city the care of tuberculosis patients and from every seal the circle receives a certain percentage for the work here. Mrs. F. W. Bahnsen is the chairman of the committee in charge and she will be glad to give any information concerning the sale that may be desired.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

The first regular meeting of the Hart Literary society for junior and senior girls was held Thursday at the close of school in the music room of the high school. The initiation of members was the big feature, the initiation consisting of giving an extemporaneous speech on the subject, "Our Society." The president, Miss Margaret Schmitzer, also laid before the society the proposition of extending a

Your Health Needs Attention

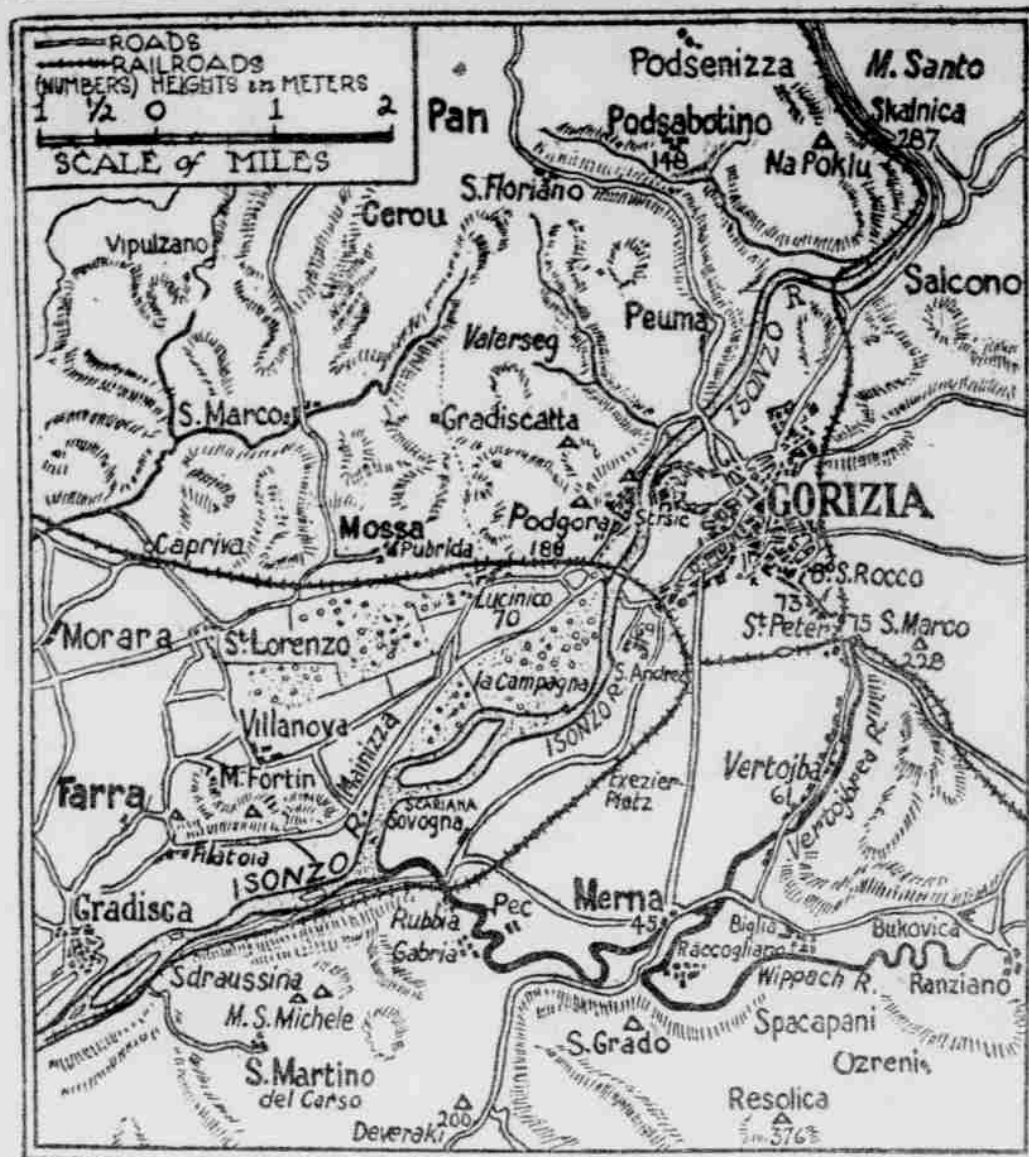
especially at this season of the year when it is really necessary to guard against the quick changes in temperature and the inclement weather

You should keep your strength and vigor up to the highest possible standard so as to be well fortified against any sickness that might threaten you. To that end, pay strict attention to the Stomach, Liver and Bowels and at the first sign of any weakness take

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It is a splendid tonic and appetizer and will help Nature wonderfully towards preventing a spell of Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, General Weakness, Colds, Grippe or Malaria.

GORIZIA ITS OBJECTIVE, ITALIAN ARMY IN FURIOUS ATTACK



Gorizia and surroundings, where Italians and Austrians are locked in desperate struggle.

With Gorizia as its immediate objective and Trieste as its final goal, the Italian offensive along the Isonzo has for several weeks been carried on with terrific violence. Thus far the Austrians have held out, but at the present time the fall of the stronghold of Gorizia seems imminent.

Gorizia is the point which the Austrians have chosen to be the center of their first main line of defense. If it falls, not only is the way to an advance on Trieste open, but the entire Austrian line to the north and south is jeopardized through the fact that, with the center pierced, both wings are exposed to flank attacks and will have to retreat or be rolled up and defeated in detail. In other words, the fall of Gorizia will uncover Austria's entire Isonzo line, and, although there will doubtless be some subsequent resistance in the mountains to the north, the giving way of the line will be inevitable.

Gorizia, however, is one of the strongest natural defensive positions imaginable. The foothills of the Julian Alps descend sharply to a plain near where the Isonzo issues from the gorge which it has cut through the mountains. The line between the plain and the mountains is sharp and clearly marked. There is no gentle tapering off of one into the other. This line between hills and plain is somewhat irregular in shape and incloses a pocket in which Gorizia is situated. The plain of Gorizia is surrounded on three sides by elevations which serve as admirable watchmen for the city beneath.

Just across the Isonzo from Gorizia are the town and spur of Podgora, which absolutely command the city, and have prevented an Italian attack from that side. With Podgora in Italian hands it is difficult to see how Gorizia could continue to hold out for

any length of time because the depots, barracks and supply houses would be then under fire from Italian artillery of almost all calibres—and Podgora fell about a week ago. Two miles and a half to the north of Podgora are a second series of heights—the Heights of Oslavia, which also dominate the bridgehead. These also the Italians have rushed, so that now all the heights west of Gorizia are in Italian hands.

To the south, on the Carso plateau, the Italians are also pushing forward. The heights on the western edge of the plateau—San Michele and San Martino del Carso—are also in their hands. It is not to be wondered at that Vienna reports that, in spite of extremely heavy losses, the Italians seem determined to capture the Gorizia bridgehead. The fortifications of Gorizia are not at all like the more modern fortifications of Europe, which, previous to the shelling of Liege and Namur, were considered almost impregnable. They are more like the little town of Ossawatomie on the Bohemian river in Russia, which held out against the German 42-centimeter guns for six months, and was then evacuated only because its defenders were flanked out. There is very little concrete in the Gorizia defense, which are mostly earthworks formed into terraces on which the guns are mounted. One by one these gun positions have been destroyed, until now Gorizia seems on the verge of falling, and, when it does, the effect of Italy's participation in the war will be felt to a much greater extent and in a much wider field.

One of the greatest effects produced will be in the matter of numbers. No one knows how many men Austria has concentrated along the Isonzo line to hold back the Italian advance. Any estimate would be sheer guesswork with no basis, and hence valueless. But one thing is certain. Because of the nat-

debates between its own members before that time so it can be well prepared for the inter-society debate.

The Ciceronian society held its regular weekly meeting Thursday evening and was attended by 35 young men. The program was as follows: Piano selection—Marvin McNeill. Dialogue—Clifford Myers and Arthur Dodson.

Declaration—John Gustafson. Debate, "Resolved, That capital punishment should be abolished in the United States." Affirmative, Verner Hallgren, Lewis E. Saulpaugh; negative, George Adams, Uri Metcalf. Decision of judges—Three to one in favor of the affirmative.

After the program the new constitution drafted during the past week was presented to the charter members for acceptance. A majority were present and unanimously accepted the constitution. The charter members were then read by the secretary and the announcement made that all others joining the society would have to join by ballot and by initiation. The latter will be fixed by the executive committee. The "spread" was next brought to the attention of the society. It will be held at the Y. M. C. A. next Wednesday at 6:30 and any boy in the high school who is willing to spend the required 25 cents will be admitted. Already 32 have paid the fee and it is expected that there will be at least 45 in attendance. The initiation of the new members will take place at that time.

The invitation of the Hart society was also presented to the society and unanimously accepted. The suggestion was made and concurred in by the society that both societies leave the selection of the question of the debaters and all the other business of the debate to a committee of three, Coach Anderson of the Ciceronian and Mrs. Eastman and Miss Rush for the Hart society.

All the news all the time—The Argus.

ular defensive strength of the line less men have been used per mile of line held than in any other theater of war. Austria did not have the men to send otherwise the line of the Isonzo, which is altogether easily defended, would have been held intact from the outset and would never have been forced at Piava and Montebelluna.

But when Gorizia falls the defensive problems become aggravated. Before it was only necessary to defend a dozen points along the river to prevent troops from crossing in large numbers. With Gorizia in Italian hands it will be a question of operating in open country where many more men will be needed to prevent the advance. This will put a new strain on Austrian numbers, greater than they have been subjected to since the battles of the Carpathians. Hemmed in as Italy has been by the Tyrolean Alps, the Dolomites, the Carnic and the Julian Alps, her forces were entirely at a disadvantage and the 800,000 to 1,000,000 men she has had in the field have been almost negligible for lack of opportunity. Once, however, the open country is reached, the acid test of Austrian numbers will come. It will not be a question of overruling Serbia with forces several times greater. The advantage of numbers will then be on the other side.

Nor will it be a question of numbers alone. On the contrary, Austria will be facing with inferior troops (for her best troops, which were naturally her first line troops, have long since been destroyed), an army with the high morale of a victorious advance, well officered, well directed, with a plentiful supply of shell, with the best cavalry in the world, and field artillery second only to that of the French. What Austria will do to meet this situation will be awaited with interest. Possibly the cry for peace which is said to have echoed from Vienna may be the answer.

NO MORE TREATS FOR QUEENS OF CABARETS

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Women cabaret performers are prohibited from drinking intoxicants purchased by the men they entertain, according to a ruling announced today by the state commission of labor.

The commission issued the warning to 50 theatrical booking agents at a meeting yesterday. R. J. Knight, chief investigator of employment agencies, was the complaining witness and prosecutor.

Christmas Shopping. Best things at lowest prices are advertised in The Argus.

LOOK HERE FOR IT

Many a Rock Island Reader Will Be Interested.

When people read about the cures made by a medicine endorsed from far away, it is surprising that they wonder if the statements are true. But when they read of cases right here at home, positive proof is within their reach, for close investigation is an easy matter. Read a Rock Island endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills.

G. W. Bradley, proprietor grocery store, 1221 Third avenue, Rock Island, says: "My back was so lame and my kidneys were so weak that I could hardly bend over to put on my shoes in the morning. I also had severe pains in my loins and limbs. The kidney secretions were highly colored and passed too frequently. I had dizzy spells, so bad that I had to put my hand on the wall to keep from falling. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills gave me such great relief that I got two more. By the time I had used those I was completely cured."

Price, 50 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Bradley had. Foster-Milburn company, proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

WORK FOR PUBLIC COMFORT STATION

Southwest Improvement Association at Meeting Appoints E. D. Fisher to Promote the Plan.

TO BE PRESENTED TO COUNCIL

Organization Endorses Scheme of the Commission for Extending Car Service Into New Territory.

Initial steps to provide one or more public comfort stations in the business district of Rock Island were taken at the meeting of the Southwest Improvement association held last night at J. T. Kennedy's store, 1101 Twenty-first avenue. E. D. Fisher was appointed to bring the matter to the attention of the municipal commission and civic organizations.

Opinion among the members of the organization at the meeting was practically unanimous that there should be a station of this kind in Market square. It was stated that a building could be constructed on the square with a candy and refreshments stand on the interior, and through the rental of this concession the city could maintain the upkeep of the building.

Mr. Fisher was instructed to interest city authorities in the plan and he will also ask endorsement of the Rotary club and Woman's club. Plumbing Inspector John Joers has long been an advocate of the proposition and it is said that the city commission has been contemplating a special appropriation for a public comfort station in the next budget.

Car Plan Approved. The association approved the commission's plan of extending street car service into the southwest section of the city. Members at the meeting expressed themselves as favoring continuation of the Third avenue line from Twelfth avenue south on Fifth street as far as Twenty-fourth avenue.

A committee was appointed to wait on the city commission to ask for 15-minute street car service from the Sears station between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning. It was said that three cars are sent to Sears in the morning and all three leave at 6 o'clock, so that between 6 and 7 there is no service on the Watch Tower line in that section. The committee was instructed to ask the commission to request the company to dispatch each one of the three at 15-minute intervals. C. C. Wilson, John Eicke and Fred Meyer composed the committee.

The Southwest Improvement association proposes taking action at the next regular meeting, the second Friday in January, against billboards which have been erected on Twenty-second avenue near Ninth street. The matter was discussed last night and each member was urged to oppose the erection of any of these boards in future.

Election of officers was to have been held at the meeting last evening, but was postponed until January.

USE OF HILLSIDE BRICK ADVOCATED

Humane Officer Advises That It Be Specified in Twentieth Street Improvement.

H. H. Robb, humane officer, is actively advocating the use of Hillside brick in the Twentieth street paving, especially between Eleventh and Eighteenth avenues.

Mr. Robb says his suggestion is not only in the interests of proper paving for the hill, but also to lessen the pull of horses up the incline. There is at present three hills in the city paved with hillside brick. They are: Sixteenth avenue—from Twentieth to Twenty-first street; Eighth avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Thirty-ninth street, and Twenty-eighth street, Seventh to Ninth avenue.

In these places where it has been installed it has proven entirely satisfactory and permitted the horses not only to haul heavier loads, but to travel faster and with less pull.

TUCKER IS TO SPEAK AT INDUSTRIAL HALL

George P. Tucker, Clinton, Iowa, member of the city council of that city and member of the Iowa legislature, will speak tomorrow afternoon at the Industrial hall in Rock Island. Mr. Tucker will deliver the seventh of the series of educational lectures being conducted by the Tri-City Federation of Labor. Not only union members, but the general public, both men and women, have been invited to attend these Sunday meetings. Mr. Tucker has been engaged in the labor movement for many years and is an able speaker.

For Colored Children.

Notice to the Public: The Ladies' Progressive Art club of Rock Island, under direction of Mrs. Marie Golden, is soliciting clothing and money for the annual Christmas benefit and tree for all the colored children of Rock Island. The entertainment will be held Dec. 30 at the Second Baptist church.

MARY WINDSOR, President. LIZZIE GOLDEN, Secretary.

W. A. R. Attention.

Relatives and friends of soldiers of the Civil war, buried in Rock Island county cemeteries, who desire headstones furnished by the government, should communicate with J. M. Spurr, 501 Eleventh street, Rock Island, giving the name, company and regiment of the deceased.

Pure
at the source—in the can—in your kitchen.

Libby's Milk comes from model dairies in a world famous dairy district. It is sterilized and with over half the natural moisture removed, in sealed cans with all the original purity preserved.

Libby's Milk

Libby's Milk is as thick as the richest cream. To thin to milk consistency, just add water. It's the safest, most economical and most convenient milk you can use for coffee, desserts, fruits, cereals, soups, etc. Order a few cans from your grocer today.

"Let Your Grocer Be Your Milkman"

CONGRESS RULES FIGHT NOT ENDED

Nine Members, Including Tavenner, Rebel and Refuse to Submit to Gagging.

By GILSON GARDNER.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The one important happening on the opening day of the Sixty-fourth congress was the adoption by the house of the old rules which bind and gag its members for another two-year period. This did not happen, however, without an incident. There was a roll call also, in which nine members on the democratic side were found rebelling against machine authority.

Charles A. Lindbergh of Minnesota, an independent republican, started the row. He threatened a one-man filibuster unless he could get a roll call. The republicans became interested and saw a chance for party advantage and Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin offered help. This resulted in the proposal of a compromise by which the house was asked to adopt the old rules until Jan. 17 and in the meantime a select committee be appointed to go over the rules and report back before Jan. 17. This committee would be appointed by a democratic speaker, and its majority would be composed of democrats, headed presumably by Henry of Texas, chairman of the rules committee. Thus it would be eminently "safe."

All this motion aimed to do was to give a chance to discuss the viciousness of the present rules and to get a vote after such discussion, on some changes. But it was voted down by 209 to 193, with 81 not voting, the democrats having just 157 votes to spare. The standpat republicans humorously supported this anti-Cannonism proposition, with Cannon laughingly voting for it himself. The democrats supported the old gag rules, putting forward Henry, who made the amusing claim that the republicans were attempting to do away with the liberty of the house and restore the old-time Cannonism. The debate was a farce, but the issue was recognized as a very serious one and the democrats were extremely nervous lest insurgent members break their control and open up this embarrassing subject.

The nine men with courage enough to refuse to be gagged are Frank Buchanan of Illinois, Michael E. Burke of Wisconsin, Robert Crosser of Ohio, Richard P. Freeman of Connecticut, George Huddleston of Alabama, Edward Keating of Colorado, William Kettner of California, Clyde H. Tavenner of Illinois and Joseph I. Thompson of Oklahoma.

Henry promised that if the house would consent to bind and gag itself again that he would generously permit it to consider changes in the rules, if he thought that they were good changes. How sincere this promise is may be gathered from the fact that he made a similar promise and broke it two years ago. At the opening of the last congress, on a similar occasion, Henry said: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas (himself) will say this, that if members desire to introduce amendments to every rule of this house, and those amendments are referred to the committee on rules, they will there be carefully and deliberately considered,

with an abundance of time for each member to present his views if he wishes to appear, and then the committee on rules will present a report to this house for its action, to adopt if it wishes to do so, or to vote it down if it desires to do so."

In view of this definite promise that the rules committee would do what the house had no power to compel it to do, that is, report back proposed changes, 68 amendments to the rules were introduced in the last congress. The congress closed with 67 of them still buried in the rules committee. Lenroot, a member of the committee, stated on the floor that not one of them was even considered in committee. The only proposal acted upon was one offered by Henry himself, creating a new committee on rules.

The end of the rules fight is not in sight. Lindbergh, although taken off the floor and not permitted to bring up his proposals for definite changes in the rules, is determined to fight. Unless a vote in the open house can be had on his proposal for a "gate-way amendment" to the rules, he will demonstrate to the country that the rules are unworkable by refusing his consent to unanimous consent agreements. If he does this, the house will be tied up hand and foot, since its rules are designed not to expedite, but to impede business.

Make Your Christmas List At home by selecting gifts from Argus advertisers' offers.

Thank You Thank You

For somebody is sending everybody to our celebrated and established thirty year old business to buy their Christmas presents, such as Christmas, Watches, Rings, Pearls, etc., and all kinds of Jewelry, Trunks, Bags and Musical Instruments at cut rate prices. Loans made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Furniture, Live Stock, Salaries, etc., at the lowest rate of interest. Watch repairing a specialty.

Look at our window display of goods and prices, you will see we are under selling any one in the Tri-Cities in our line if not we don't want your trade. One beautiful Seal Skin Coat and a few high grade Furs left, will be sold at cost. We buy and sell old coins.

Open every evening. Our new number, 1805 Second Ave., Harper house block. Phone R. 1. 177.

Johnny Jones

We also handle and exchange all kinds of guns and choice hardware.

Will exchange any article in our store. Absolute guarantee with every article.

Watch for this Smile—Then Learn to Wear It

Back of the blue fragrance that curls up from a—

LEWIS SINGLE BINDER 5c CIGAR

—you'll find a thoroughly satisfied smoker. Try one—or buy a tin-foil covered package of five for a quarter. You'll find just the quality you've always wanted.

Fill your home atmosphere with exquisite lasting fragrance—

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC

The great French perfume, winner of highest international awards. Each drop as sweet and fragrant as the living Lilac blossom. A celebrated connoisseur said: "I don't see how you can sell such a remarkable perfume for 75 cents a bottle"—and remember each bottle contains 6 oz.—it is wonderful value. Try it. Ask your dealer today for ED. PINAUD'S LILAC. For 10 cents our American offices will send you a testing bottle. Write today.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD, Dept. M. ED. PINAUD Bldg., New York